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Britain into united opposition to Germany is entirely without foundation, and in the final count it is now certain that those of our people who are of German origin will be found lined up almost solidly on the side of the President.

These great public meetings and their expression of the general feelings of the country will continue until the final action of the Senate is taken. This we shall await with the greatest interest and with certain hope.

New Year's Hopes and Fears.

Our warmest greetings and best wishes to all the friends of peace in this and all lands.

There are some clouds on the world's political horizon as 1912 comes in. The wretched war in Tripoli still drags on, and adds its daily proof that the heart of war is base and cruel and can never be changed. The trouble in Persia goes from bad to worse, and it looks now as if that ancient nation would be crushed to death by the action and the inaction of powers which make loud professions of Christianity at Christmas time, and then go on with their schemes of greed and plunder as if Jesus Christ had never been heard of. The civil discord in China has not yet given way, though it is hoped daily that an agreement between the two factions may be reached that will put that mighty empire, with all its immense potentialities, in line with the best political development of our time.

But in spite of the discouragement of these gloomy events, which are the outcome of causes which for ages have been at work, and formerly with more deadly and widespread effect than now, the great movement which is undermining injustice and war and hastening their doom is going steadily on and deepening and widening. It is stronger at the opening of this year of grace than any living man has ever before seen it; and, busy as the devil is, nothing can stay for long its triumphant march. In this great and splendid hope let us work with all energy, and make this the mightiest twelvemonth for good-will, justice, and peace that has ever gone into the chronicles of the race.

The Nobel Peace Prize of 1911.

Following their usual custom of awarding the Nobel Peace Prize on the anniversary of the birth of its founder, the committee of the Norwegian Parliament which administers the fund announced on the 10th of December that they had selected as laureates for the year 1911 Professor T. M. C. Asser, of The Hague, and Alfred H. Fried, of Vienna, formerly of Berlin. Each of the laureates received about \$19,500, the entire sum awarded being yearly about \$39,000.

This is the eleventh time this important prize has been awarded. The recipients of it have been for the most part leading peace workers of the European countries—Sir William Randal Cremer, Frederic Passy,

Henry Dunant, Baroness Von Suttner, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Professor Louis Renault, E. T. Moneta, Elie Ducommun, Dr. A. Gobat, Auguste Beer-naert, Fredrik Bajer, and K. P. Arnoldson. Besides these, President Roosevelt was awarded the prize at the close of the Russo-Japanese war, and two societies, the Institute of International Law and the International Peace Bureau, have been recipients of it.

All the pacifists, we are sure, are well pleased with the action of the Norwegian committee in awarding the prize for 1911 to Mr. Asser and Mr. Fried.

Professor Asser is one of the foremost public men of the Netherlands, indeed of Europe. He is professor of international law in the University, a member of the State Council, of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and an experienced arbitrator. He was the founder of the Institute of International Law in 1873. He was a member of both the Hague conferences in 1899 and 1907, and was universally acknowledged to be one of the seven or eight most influential men in those gatherings.

Mr. Fried is one of the best-known figures in the International Peace Congresses, in which he always takes an active and intelligent part. He is a live and incessant worker wherever he is. In the German-speaking countries—Germany and Austria, for he belongs to both—he has only two or three peers, and no superior, excepting always Baroness Bertha von Suttner. He has written two or three valuable books on the peace movement, and a number of pamphlets, which have been much used and influential in peace propaganda work. His contributions to the German papers have also been frequent and valuable. His chief work for some years has been through the ably conducted "Friedens-Warte," of which he is the editor, and in which he is associated at Vienna with the Baroness Von Suttner, the founder of the journal.

Mr. Fried has the warmest congratulations of his many co-workers and friends in all countries.

The Special Meeting of the American Peace Society.

The special meeting of the American Peace Society, announced in the November and December issues of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, met at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., December 8, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In the absence of the president, Judge Robert F. Raymond, of Massachusetts, was called to the chair.

The subject of the reorganization of the Society, with the view of federating through it the various local peace societies of the country, was explained and carefully considered. Certain changes in the Constitution, suggested by the executive committee in order to meet the new situation, were presented and discussed in detail. The proposed financial relation between the Carnegie Endowment and the Society in case such federation should be consummated, was also laid before the meeting.

After extended discussion of the whole subject, it was unanimously voted that the general plan of reorganiza-